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CINCINNATI DAILY COMMERCIAL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. M. ERWIN. F. E. DONAHUE, Late Agent Adams Express Co.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

The Irish Rebellion of 1798.

Although much has been written of the latest great rebellion in Ireland—that of 1798—yet little is clearly known of its motives and objects. It remains to this day nearly as profound a mystery as it appeared at the moment of its first explosion. If we consider the number and extent of the military movements organized, we are led to think that it was a general attempt to revolutionize the country; but if we examine the evidence adduced upon the trials, and the accounts of each scattered action, we fail to detect the characteristics of a national conspiracy. Outside of the chief leaders of the "United Irishmen," those who took part in the rebellion do not appear to have had any agreed or well-defined object to be secured by the uprising. The movement, and those who took part in it, present a singular mass of contradictions. The confederation began among the Protestants and Presbyterians of the north of Ireland; but the battles were fought by the Roman Catholic peasants in the south. The latter had certainly no idea of establishing a republic—which is often alleged as the object of the insurrection. Still less were they moved by the cotemporary example of France, which was to them hardly known, and certainly not understood. Sapient English historians are wont to trace the Irish insurrection to "the spread of infidel and revolutionary doctrines." But the rude clans of peasantry, armed with pikes, who for nearly a year kept up a running fight with the King's troops, and gave and took so many hard blows, were Roman Catholics almost to a man, and had as instinctive a horror of "infidelity" as the devil is reputed to entertain of holy water. They were often led into battle and skirmish by their priests, and were as innocent of the doctrines frequently imputed to them as the British regulars or "Hessians" whom they opposed.

The truth is, the Irish rebellion was the result of intolerable misgovernment. That unhappy people were subjected, for ages, to a religious and political oppression, to which the history of modern nations affords few parallels. The soil was divided into great estates, owned by alien landlords, who extorted from their tenants rents and profits out of all proportion to its productive capacity. The people were pauperized, disfranchised, and made to bear all the burdens of a government in which they had no share, by a system of laws which seem to have been contrived to wring the last penny from the purse, and the last vestige of patience from the mind. These wrongs, continually borne, and transmitted from father to son, were the fruitful nurse of sedition and turbulence, ready to break out whenever the smallest success was promised. Ireland, always the land of oppression, had always been the congenial soil of conspiracy. Innumerable provocations, and many baffled uprisings, had taught the Irishman to be secret, cunning, and, as was too often proved, cruel. He could scarcely stir or speak without suggesting some scheme for the redress of his wrongs, or the relief of his misfortunes. There was in the masses the sense of oppression, the passion for revenge, wildness and despair. These were the elements involved in the struggle of 1798; but they were never combined with any clear purpose to wrest the crown of Ireland from GEORGE III, or to substitute another form of government in the place of that which his ministers had imposed upon them.

It was among such a people that the "Society of United Irishmen" was organized, as early as the year 1792. At first, its system was asserted to be for purely civil or political purposes; but, after a few years had elapsed, it was converted, by the leaders, into a military organization, for the undisguised object of resistance. Orders were given that every member, who had the means, should provide himself with fire-arms and ammunition, and that those unable to afford this should provide themselves with pikes. The directory of the society also issued an order forbidding the use of any article of consumption liable to excise duties, a step which was skillfully calculated to effect a double object, viz: To strike at the revenue derived by the English Government from Ireland, and to secure temperance and efficiency among the masses by inducing abstinence from ardent spirits. This order is said to have been generally and implicitly obeyed.

The scheme of organization was contrived with skill and effect. It displayed an intrinsic knowledge of the Irish character, and acquired a tremendous power. It provided for frequent and secret meetings of each minor society, or club, while the reserve of the principals, and the concealment of the head of the body, harmonized with the popular love of mystery, and allowed each member to feed his imagination with the hope that the real object of the combination was the redress of the particular grievance upon which his own heart was set. Nevertheless, the organization was wanting in that cohesive spirit, fixed upon one great consentaneous aim, which is needful to give power and success to a conspiracy. There was no vivifying spirit, no directing genius, to animate the whole; and no close and frequent contact between the leaders and the masses, so that the design was only adapted to realize that species of abortive rebellion to which it actually gave birth.

The "United Irishmen," a society instituted for protection at first, grew rapidly into strength and influence, and when it was turned to the active and military enforcement of revolutionary designs, it became a standing challenge to the ruling powers, who felt the danger of such a body taking an armed attitude, and exchanging remonstrances for dictation. An "insurrection act" was passed, the *habeas corpus* suspended, arrests on secret information were made, suspected persons were sent, without a trial, on board of the fleet, and several of the revolutionary leaders were subjected to State prosecutions, for sedition. Among these, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN was convicted, but escaped in women's clothes from Newgate; NAPPER TANDY was placed under bail, but fled the kingdom; THEOBALD WOLFE TONE expatriated himself to avoid trial, and came to the United States, where he met ROWAN, TANDY, and REYNOLDS, and intrigued with ADET, the French Minister, for an invasion of Ireland by France; WILLIAM JACKSON was capitally convicted of high treason, but committed suicide.

These things occurred in 1795, and had a powerful influence, together with sundry military excesses, in fostering the spirit of discontent among the people. Before the end of the year 1797 the peasantry in the middle and southern counties of Ireland were generally sworn into the conspiracy, and preparing for insurrection. The liberty of publication through the newspapers having been cut off by the Government, handbills of a revolutionary character were privately printed and dispersed. The oath of the "United Irishmen" was every-where taken with enthusiasm, and was as follows:

"In the awful presence of God, I do voluntarily declare that I will persevere in endeavoring to form a brotherhood of affection among Irishmen of every religious persuasion, and that I will also persevere in my endeavors to obtain an equal, full, and adequate representation of all the people of Ireland in Parliament. I do further declare that neither hopes, fears, rewards, nor punishments shall ever induce me, directly or indirectly, to inform or give evidence against any member of this Society, for any act or expression of theirs in pursuance of the spirit of this obligation."

A remarkable incident is related of THOMAS ADDIS EMMET in connection with this oath. He was defending some of his countrymen on a charge of administering the oath of the "United Irishmen," then a capital offense. Having read the oath in the most solemn manner, and defended its obligations with a power of reasoning and a display of legal knowledge which produced an extraordinary impression, EMMET addressed the Court in the following terms:

"My Lords—Here, in the presence of this Court, this crowded auditory—in the presence of the Being that witnesses and directs this judicial tribunal—here, my lords, I, myself, in the presence of God, declare, *I take the oath!*"

He then took the book that was on the table, kissed it, and sat down. No steps were taken by the Court against the newly-sworn United Irishman; the amazement of its functionaries left them in no frame for remonstrance or reproval, and Mr. EMMET's clients received a very lenient sentence.*

This distinguished advocate was a brother of the unfortunate and lamented ROBERT EMMET, who perished nearly ten years later upon the scaffold. He was himself among the number arrested in 1798, as a prime mover in the conspiracy, but there was no overt act alleged against him, and after a four years imprisonment he was released, and emigrated to New York, where he entered upon a long and successful career at the bar. One of his first retainers as an advocate was in the case of certain fugitive slaves, who had escaped and found an asylum in New York. Their masters seized them, and Mr. EMMET was retained by the Society of Friends in their defense. Always a champion of liberty, his effort is said to have been overwhelming. The novelty of his manner, the enthusiasm he exhibited, his broad Irish accent, his pathos and violence of gesture, created a great sensation in the audience. His republican friends declared that his fortune was made, and they were right. He soon arrived at a professional income of $15,000 a year, a great sum in those days, and died in 1827, at the age of sixty-three, a very distinguished lawyer and politician. A marble monument to his memory, erected in the cemetery of St. Paul's Church, forms one of the most familiar ornaments of Broadway.

Early in 1797, the plans of the Irish insurrectionists being well matured, an arrangement was entered into with the French D[illegible], then at war with England, for sendi[illegible] into Ireland to co-operate with the Insurgents. Paris was filled with Irish refugees, whom the severe measures of the Government had driven abroad. A squadron, under Admiral HOCHE, had sailed from France with fifteen thousand men the preceding year, but was dispersed by storms in Bantry Bay, and returned without landing. A second armament was defeated by the British fleet while in the Channel, but hopes were still held out of a third. In February, 1798, instructions were issued from the Irish Military Committee, to extend the armed organization, to augment the military stores, and to be in readiness to take the field the moment their French succors should have landed. All the blacksmiths' shops were busy in the manufacture of pikes, and the leaden gutters were stripped from the houses wherewith to cast bullets. The spread of the United Irish organization was, at this time, unprecedentedly rapid, and reliable historians assert that it bore more than a million of men upon its rolls. It is certain that this confederacy, for the extent to which it reached and the danger it occasioned, stands, in British history, without a parallel, unless we are to go back to the era of the great civil war.

But while, on the one side, the chiefs of the United Irish proceeded vigorously in their schemes, the Government, on the other, was determined to disorganize their plans, and destroy the strength of the conspiracy before the expected succors from France could arrive. On the 30th of March the kingdom was declared by proclamation to be in actual rebellion, and the troops were directed to act without magisterial authority. After the imprisonment and transportation of many persons, they seized at length upon thirteen of the leaders of the society, who were held for trial. But their places in the Directory were quickly filled, and the populace were goaded into violence and open warfare. To detail the acts of atrocity committed by the rebels would be here impossible. They consisted [illegible] nocturnal plundering, individual assassinations, seizures of arms, and a system of terror, which soon brought down upon them the most cruel vengeance of the Government. Military licentiousness reached a daring pitch of cruelty. Imprisonment upon suspicion, torture to extort confession, and transportation without trial, were of daily occurrence. Earl MOIRA asserted in Parliament that a company of soldiers, searching for arms, would burn thirty houses in one night. Examinations proceeded in the absence of the accused, and many peasants were cruelly whipped, sometimes to the verge of murder, by the lawless soldiery. Indeed, from the moment when the Government discovered the tampering of the French Republicans with the United Irishmen, its great object appears to have been a measureless chastisement of the nation at large, because a portion of it had been tempted to entertain treasonable propositions. An impartial writer states that such was the madness of the Government, that "rebellion proceeded with Lords CLARE and CASTLEREAGH as its ministers."† New outrages were added to the chronic denial of every right, and the Government of England having learned nothing from the costly lesson of American independence, exhausted, in the suppression of the rebellion, every horror which it seems possible for the most unrelenting inhumanity to perpetrate.

A month or two wore over. Every day the chances of a successful rising grew more gloomy, a French invasion grew continually a more improbable event, and it was evident to the revolutionary leaders that the Government had penetrated their most secret plans, and was prepared to crush the conspiracy. Several corps of Irish loyalists were armed, and immense numbers of pikes, and other weapons, were daily siezed by the British troops. It became at last apparent that it would be folly to wait longer for foreign assistance, and the blow must be struck by the conspirators, unaided and alone. A plan was digested, to be carried into execution May 23, 1798, which embraced the seizure of Dublin, an attack on the Castle, and the destruction or detention of all the mail-coaches on the north and south roads, which was to serve as a signal of insurrection to the rest of the kingdom. Early information reached the authorities at Dublin, and no outbreak there occurred; but the coaches were destroyed; insurgents assembled in many places; and several skirmishes were fought, in all of which the insurgents were defeated. These preliminary conflicts extended through a part of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare. At the town of Naas, the rebels, to the number of 1,000, were repulsed, with considerable slaughter, by the cavalry, but at Kilcullen, the insurgents had their turn, and proved the inefficacy of cavalry against embattled pikemen, by resisting and driving back three furious charges. At Carlow, the rebels met a sanguinary repulse, and, to escape capture in a body, took refuge in the houses, which were then fired by the soldiery, about eighty being reduced to ashes, and for some days the roasted remains of unhappy men were falling down the chimnies in which they had perished. Their loss here was at least 400, while not a man was even wounded on the side of the loyalists.

After this preliminary defeat, executions commenced, and about two hundred were, in a short time, hanged or shot, according to martial law. These figures are given by the Rev. Mr. GORDON, a Protestant clergyman, whose "History of the Rebellion in Ireland" certainly does not err on the side of the insurgents. An eye-witness of many of the scenes which he relates, his testimony is the more trustworthy where it bears against the Government, from his own entire loyalty. He tells us that "the eagerness of the soldiery for the slaughter of unresisting rebels was often fatal to loyalists," of which he gives several samples.

* Madden's United Irishmen, I. 22.

† Smyth's Ireland, Historical and Statistical, II, 203.

GENERAL STONEMAN's charge upon General Sherman is one of the severest cavalry onsets the latter ever had to meet, and the attack is so damaging that the most extraordinary skill will be required to neutralize its effect on the public mind.—[Boston Transcript.

And what do you think of HOOKER's charge on STONEMAN?

THE MILITARY TRIAL

Of Deserters for the Crime of Murder, at Cambridge, Ohio.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMBRIDGE, June 15, 1865.

On the 5th of March last, John B. Cook, Deputy Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth Congressional District, a resident of this place, and one of the best citizens of the county, was shot dead, in his own door-yard, by a man who had been there on the Friday before for that purpose, but not finding him at home, came back at this time, and came at an hour when most of the citizens were at church, attending Sunday evening worship. A few days after, two men, by the name of Hiram Oliver and John W. Hartup, were found and arrested in a barn, in a remote part of this county, and were indicted by the Grand Jury, which was then in session, for this unprecedented murder. Since then, the military authorities have taken charge of these prisoners, and a military commission is now in session trying them for this crime.

The commission is composed of nine officers, from Indianapolis, Indiana: Colonel Warner, 17th V. R. C., Post Commander of that city, President; Colonel Majors, 43d I. V. I.; Major Moss, 43d I. V. I.; Captain Hicks, Captain Place, Captain Rice, and Captain Guthridge, 5th V. R. C.; Captain Dyer, 43d I. V. I.; and Lieutenant Williams, 17th V. R. C.

The Judge Advocate of the commission is Captain J. D. Taylor, 88th O. V. I., who is also Prosecuting Attorney of this county, and examined the witnesses before the Grand Jury when these prisoners were indicted.

When the trial was opened, organized and sworn, when the reporter, O. W. Stagg, Esq., of Indianapolis was introduced and sworn, the defense presented a plea to the jurisdiction of the Commission, which was argued at great length by Hiram Skinner, Esq., one of the lawyers for the defense. He seemed to rely mainly on the fact that the civil court had taken jurisdiction, and properly had control of the case and possession of the prisoners. He also claimed that the prisoners were not in the service, and were not amenable in any way to military law, claiming that the act of Congress giving Military Courts jurisdiction to try soldiers for the crime of murder, excluded the idea of trying any other persons for such crimes before such courts. He also claimed that there were no common law crimes in this country, and that as there was [illegible] statute giving this Court jurisdiction [illegible] these prisoners, it was the duty of the [illegible]ission to decide in favor of this plea, and avoid the responsibility of arrogating to themselves an authority which was without precedent, and for which there was, in his opinion, no necessity.

The Judge Advocate, Captain Taylor, replied, and claimed that this Commission had jurisdiction on several distinct grounds. One was that these men were in the service, and were deserters from the army at the time when they are charged with the commission of this crime, and, according to the law read by Mr. Skinner, should be tried by a Military Court.

He cited as precedents the trial of citizens at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and other places, going to show that men are tried before Military Commissions for any offense which is a crime against the Government, adding that the military arm of the nation is self-sustaining, and protects itself against all efforts to weaken it or destroy its efficiency. He claimed that the fact of their indictment before a civil court had nothing to do with the case; that military courts were not dependent on, nor controlled by, such indictments, and were not bound in any way by them; if so, a civil court could at any time assume jurisdiction of a military offense, and in this way destroy the efficiency of the army.

The Court, after deliberating, decided that the Commission had jurisdiction to try these prisoners, and they were then arraigned on the several charges of murder, conspiracy and robbery, to all of which they pleaded "Not guilty."

The counsel for the defense then made a motion, asking separate trials for the accused.

The Judge Advocate objected, saying that the whole testimony of over one hundred witnesses would have to be twice heard and twice written for the records.

The prisoners ordered to be tried jointly.

Testimony of witnesses in regard to the death of Mr. Cook—the time, place and circumstances—was then introduced. The case attracts a large audience at every session, and sends a thrill of excitement through the whole country. On account of the continued [illegible] the Court-house to the large town hall, whose capacity is inadequate to accommodate the many anxious listeners who attend. The testimony already presented to the Commission goes to show that these two men were seen in town before, and seen running from Mr. Cook's soon after the murder; that one of them had made threats that he would kill Cook if he ever got his eyes on him, for having shot at him, when attempting to arrest him as a deserter. Mrs. Cook, the wife of the deceased, stated that Oliver came to the house first on Friday evening, and inquired for Mr. Cook, and, as he was not at home, said he would come back on Sunday evening, and did so; and she invited him in the house, and called Mr. Cook to come in from the garden; and he was coming in, when she heard the report of a pistol from the alley, where Oliver had gone, for the pretended purpose of hitching, as he said, a wild colt.

The prisoners have four attorneys, who manifest great determination and legal skill in the management of the case. B. J.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, June 16, 1865.

The trial of Oliver and Hartup, before the Military Commission now in session at this place, continues to grow in magnitude and interest, and is still more largely attended. Persons come from a great distance for the purpose of seeing the prisoners and being present for a short time at the trial. Neither the treason trials at Indianapolis, nor the conspiracy trial at Cincinnati, seemed to create as much excitement or call forth as much interest in those localities as does this trial in all of Eastern Ohio. [illegible]

[illegible] cause. These two prisoners were harbored at Hall's, for five or six weeks after Mr. Cook attempted to arrest them, and after he shot at Oliver. Mrs. Hall says she cooked for them, and her daughter carried the victuals to the woods, where they were secreted. She says they remained in the smoke-house during the day, for a portion of this time, and sometimes slept in the house, but would not come to the house until a very late hour. This witness seemed to be a very unwilling one, and was kept on the stand most of two days. Because of this unwillingness, the prosecution was allowed the widest latitude in making the examination.

After this witness had been partially examined the Court adjourned, and soon after its adjournment the witness disappeared from the hotel where she was stopping, and could not be heard from, until the next day about 10 or 11 o'clock, when she was found in the third story of a certain house, lying on a bed, feigning sickness, and no one was with her but one of the counsel for the defense. The Judge Advocate sent for her twice, and then sent a surgeon who examined her, and reported that there was nothing the matter. After which the Judge Advocate sent a guard, who brought her and kept her under guard, and kept all persons away from her until after she gave her testimony. It seemed somewhat difficult to keep this witness free from more than one *influence*.

It has been shown, in the testimony, that these men were in Cambridge on the Friday before Cook's murder, and inquired of more than one person where Cook, the Provost Marshal, lived, and one of them was seen going, immediately after making this inquiry, to Mr. Cook's house, but he was not at home. Oliver's voice has been recognized by several witnesses, it being somewhat peculiar. The witness who sold liquor to one of the prisoners on Sunday, and who talked to the same prisoner on the Friday before, recognizes Hartup as the one, and states that he is the one that he saw pass on up street and go in Mr. Cook's house; while Mrs. Cook states that Oliver is the one who came to her house both times. The witness who sold the liquor is a boy about thirteen years old, and designated them as the "taller" and "smaller" one, and may have been mistaken at that time as to which was the "taller." The complexion and size, and the color of the hair and whiskers, of the prisoners, seems to be the same as the men who were seen in town, and seen running from the place of murder. The person who got the liquor is shown by his dress and revolver to be the same who entered Mr. Cook's house. The flask found in the field, across which those two men ran, was identified by the boy who sold the liquor. The fact that Mr. Cook was, at the time of his death, a deputy Provost Marshal, and engaged in the discharge of his official duties, has been conclusively shown. Testimony showing that Oliver declared that he would kill Cook if he ever got his eyes on him still accumulates.

The Town Hall, on Saturday, and every vacant space in it, was crowded, and many went away for want of room. The furnishing of a list of witnesses by the defense was again demanded by the Judge Advocate, and the Court ordered the list to be furnished on Monday, with the Post-office address of each one. The prisoners seem much less confident than during the first few days, judging from their appearance. They are very bitter in their cursings, in the prison, of all witnesses who testify against them, and against all who manifest an interest in the prosecution. B. J.

Letter From Indianapolis.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

Soldiers' Receptions—The Coming Beast—The New Hotel Talk—Colonel Coburn for Circuit Judge—Steamboat Navigation of White River—Extra Session Talk—Bowles and Milligan—The Picnic Season—Lawyers' Convention—A Death-bed Marriage—The Crops—Amusements.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19, 1865.

There is little news afloat. Hot weather, picnic excursions, and the reception of returned soldiers form the principal topics of discussion. The interest of the reception ceremonies is well sustained. The venerable, white-haired Marshal, Colonel Blake—familiarly and irreverently known last fall as "Old Hip-hip-hurrah"—goes careering back and forth through the dense masses of citizens and soldiery, mounted on a fiery charger of seventeen summers, giving orders for the disposition of troops in the most inconceivably rapid manner, to the utter confusion of Har- [illegible] nor perspires and speaks day after day, his extraordinary fertility of resources presenting a new speech for each reception. Before being "recepted" the boys are fed in a bountiful manner at the Soldiers' Home, the patriotic ladies of the city contributing material, and superintending the preparations. The conduct of the returned veterans has been, so far, exemplary and prudent. The cut-throats and thieves are not reaping the golden harvest they expected, and slop-clothiers, who laid in heavy stocks of shoddy, are liable to come to grief for want of customers. The boys have manifested a new and unheard-of closeness in money matters, with a frequently expressed determination to "take it home to Polly and the children." Some few cases of pocket-picking have occurred, and one poor fellow who fell among thieves or hackmen—excuse the tautology—was found floating in White River with his pockets rifled and his throat cut. Poor fellow! After having safely passed through the fiery ordeal of a hundred battle-fields, almost in sight of the promised land, he fell a victim to the enemy which man puts into his mouth to steal away his brains.

IN THE MENAGERIE LINE.

The Young Men's Library Association, finding "the legitimate" rather slow driving, have determined to infuse a little sensation into their next course of lectures. By combination with associations in other cities, one B. F. Butler, better known as "Butler, the Beast," "Old Cock-eye," "Picayune Butler," &c., is coming, coming, on a Western tour, and will deliver a series of lectures in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis, at an average of $400 [illegible]

[illegible] ting sin of Indiana legislators. With all the gab and flatulence of other bodies, they are given over to this pernicious vice. They are "breechy" and uncertain. It is true that much important business was left over from last session—mostly on account of the unreasoning and bull-headed opposition of the Democracy. An extra session, meeting in the proper spirit, with a desire and a determination to do business, could soon clear the docket; but what assurance have we that the Democracy will not bolt in the first week, and leave us with the added expense, and nothing done? Legislators ought to be locked up like jurors, when they manifest a disposition to quibble and trifle with the interests of the State, and kept on bread and water until they agree on a verdict. A water regimen would, I fancy, soon bring Dunham to his senses. He might hold out for twenty-four hours, but in less than forty-eight would "roar as gently as a sucking dove," and even vote for negro suffrage for the sake of exchanging water for his native element.

GOVERNOR MORTON, BOWLES AND MILLIGAN.

Within the past six months, Governor Morton has been presented no less than six times with a magnificent residence—in the columns of the Enquirer. The latest presentation *canard* is one for which the copperheads can not be held responsible. It has been "norated" (see North Carolina dictionary) by some of the blood-thirsty clamorers for the hanging of Bowles and Milligan, that the friends of those persons have presented the Governor with the magnificent residence built by Mr. Hasselman, on Meridian street, in consideration of his exertions to secure a commutation of the death sentence. Absurd as it is, many affect to believe it. Governor Morton has not been presented with a house of any kind, not even a pigeon-house; and it is preposterous to think that the Sons of Liberty would invest one or two hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of a residence for the man whom they hate so cordially. They would not give a dollar to save the necks of Bowles and Milligan; and, in fact, many of them would have much preferred that they should have been hanged, in the hope of making capital out of it for future use.

PICNICS.

The picnic season is in full blast. Saturday twelve car-loads of people went out to Minnewa Springs, sweltered through the long, sultry summer day, were choked with dust, bitten with pismires, frightened with bulls and other savage animals, and returned, laboring under the strange hallucination that they had "enjoyed themselves." There are church picnics, Sabbath-school picnics, Teutonic picnics, and last, though not least, African picnics. These torrid gentlemen and ladies "go it" with a genuine *abandon* in the picnic line, and, if there is any enjoyment in such things, get their full share. A German picnic yesterday (Sunday), has greatly excited church-going folks, who are immensely puzzled to know what to do with the Dutch. They take it as a personal affront that these deluded fellow-creatures should persist in going to the devil through the medium of lager beer and Sunday relaxation, right under the tall spires of a hundred churches, pointing out, so plainly that a wayfaring man, though a fool, might "see it," the other road. The "*unco guid*" of your city might, perchance, be able to impart, in the light of a larger and more extended experience, some useful hints in regard to the management of the Germans. I believe it is very well settled, in other communities, that the best way of dealing with them is to let them alone. They are good, peaceable, honest, industrious citizens, who drink their lager in peace, without any cracking of skulls or ripping of guts. A leopard may change his spots, by getting up, when he is tired of one spot, and going to another; but the Ethiopian can not change his skin—at least, not frequently—and a Dutchman will be a Dutchman, despite religious legislation. Put half a dozen families in the heart of the African desert, and in six months one of the shanties will bear the sign of "*Restauration und Bier Haus*," with a hop-arbor and little tables in the rear for social converse and discussion of lager and Limburg. Add another half dozen families, and a brass band and little theater would spring up in the garden.

FREAKS OF THE LEGAL FRATERNITY.

The bar of this city, to the number of seventy-nine, met in solemn conclave on Saturday last, for the modest purpose of suggesting to the delegates to the Judicial Convention, which is to meet at some future time and place, the name of a suitable person to fill the office of Circuit Judge. Diffidence will be the death of these gentlemen yet.

It has been suggested that the thieves and cut-throats, who certainly feel a deep interest in the selection of the officer who may have to sentence them to the gallows or penitentiary, [illegible] mendation.

DEATH-BED MARRIAGE.

A remarkable marriage occurred in this city last week. A lady, made a widow some years since, was left a large amount of property, on condition, expressed in her husband's will, that she should marry again. Why this strange and unusual condition was imposed, nobody knows. At any rate, in case she did not marry, she was to enjoy the use of the property during life, but on her death it would pass to other parties. She has been long sick with consumption, and, finding her end approaching, she determined to marry, in order to secure the succession to her children. A returned soldier, a comrade of her son, consented to play the *role* of husband in this singular marriage, and the lady, lying on the bed from which she will soon be carried to the tomb, made the responses in the presence of numerous witnesses, who will testify that she was sound of mind, and became a lawful, wedded wife. The circumstances of this strange story are all strictly true, just as I have narrated them.

CROPS.

The panic-stricken cry of *woe* begins to resound among the rusticusses. I never knew a season when the wheat-crop was not utterly and irretrievably ruined by the rust, smut, army-worm, or some other cereal ailment. Corn and fruit seem to be doing well.

AMUSEMENTS.

Barney Macaulay has commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan, during which he will do "Macbeth," and high tragedy generally. The weather is a little too hot for "sich," and I am afraid Mc. will regret that he didn't come sooner. Some sort of an [illegible]

LATE BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

GOV. HOLDEN'S PROCLAMATION.

Rebel Applicants for Pardon.

HANCOCK'S CORPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Large Fire at Rolla, Mo.

Two Days Later from Europe.

BEN. WOOD HEARD FROM.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Applicants for Pardon—Ben. Wood's Case—Georgia Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A special to the Times says:

The following list comprises the names of noted persons whose petitions for pardon were filed with the President: Brigadier General W. C. Wickham, R. M. T. Hunter, postmaster general Reagan, Major General Wm. Mahone, Major General George Pickett, Major General Echols, Brigadier General J. P. Simms, Brigadier General Basil Duke, General H. A. Quarles, General M. J. Wright, Major General J. P. Kershaw, General H. R. Jackson, General Wm. H. Beck, W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, ex-member of Congress, and late of the provisional congress of the southern confederacy; Wm. T. Avery, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee; Brigadier General Joseph R. Anderson, Brigadier General Beall, Brigadier General W. I. Cabell, Brigadier General R. L. Page.

There were thirty-four warrants for pardon issued to-day by the Secretary of State. All the parties are citizens of North Carolina, and none of them persons of note. The pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Governor Holden.

The President gives preference to persons in humble position in the matter of hearing petitions for pardon, and he has determined to hold under advisement, for the present, all applications from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that petitions for pardon shall be referred specially to the Governors of the several States wherein the applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners; and also, that the Governors, in each case, recommend such action as to them may seem just and proper.

It is stated that Ben. Wood has telegraphed to the authorities here his desire to testify before the Military Commission, concerning the $25,000 draft sent to him by Jac. Thompson. He claims, I understand, that it was given him to be used in speculating in gold, for a friend of Thompson's, and says that he so used it. It is not known whether his request will be granted or not.

The remaining appointments for Georgia were made to-day as follows, and the delegation left this evening for Savannah, via New York: Judge Erskine, for United States Judge, Colonel Stone, for District Attorney, and J. J. Dunning, of Atlanta, for United States Marshal. These are among the strongest Union men in Georgia.

Colonel Laflin, formerly Colonel of the 34th New York Volunteers, has been appointed United States Marshal for the Richmond, Virginia, District. Colonel Laflin is, at present, a resident of the State of New York.

Secretary Seward to Earl Russell.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special to the Herald, dated Washington, June 19, says:

In his dispatch to the British Minister, acknowledging the receipt of Earl Russell's dispatch, Secretary Seward expresses the gratification of the President at this action of the British Government, but renews the protests against the joint action of the British and French Governments in conceding belligerent rights to the insurgents as an unfavorable act, and contrary to international law. He also expresses regret at the reservation contained in Earl Russell's dispatch in favor of rebel cruisers, and demands that such piratical vessels shall be delivered up to the United States. He also declares the right and intention of the United States Government to capture any such piratical craft, under whatever flag they may be placed, refusing to recognize the validity of any transfer that may be made.

Andersonville Worthies Arrested—Hancock's Corps to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A special to the New York Tribune says:

Colonel Cooper Gibbs, recently in command of the post at Andersonville, is here on parole. Captain Henry Wise, who had control of that [illegible] our prisoners. A Judge Advocate has already been assigned, and is now preparing the testimony.

The rebel Colonel Gibb[illegible] states that one of the modes of procuring fu[illegible] for the rebellion was to obtain all the greenbacks in possession of Union prisoners, and to pay for them at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents in confederate money to one dollar.

The Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is now here, and his advent is thus accounted for: The Territorial Legislature had passed an ordinance removing the Capital from Lewiston to Boyce's City, whereupon the Governor gathered up the archives of the expectant State, and was about to remove, when the indignant citizens of Lewiston rose up and drove him from the Territory. The question of a new Governor now perplexes the President.

The city of Portsmouth, Virginia, was, on Friday last, turned over to the civil authorities, after having been under military rule for nearly four years. Norfolk will experience the same happy transition in a few days, and the government of other cities, both in Virginia and other Southern States, it is believed, will speedily be surrendered by the military to the civil authorities.

Major General Meade says that Hancock's corps will be mustered out of service, and that the divisions of the Army of the Potomac will retain their organizations; that the corps will not be broken up. The 20th Corps will be paid off this week.

GENERAL NEWS.

Governor Holden's Proclamation.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Governor Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the State Constitution, to provide for the election of a Governor and a Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation, will be held at as early a period as practicable. Undoubted loyalty to the National Government will be required of all delegates to this convention, and of all persons who vote for them.

Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance, and to prove their good will to the National Government. Magistrates, whose duty, among other things, it shall be to administer the oath of allegiance, and other civil officers, to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed by him for the various districts throughout the State. The Governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their usual pursuits, and their interest in the prosperity of the State and nation; reminding them that all of welfare and happiness that they have, or that they can hope for, for themselves and their children, is indissolubly bound up with the Union.

The colored people, in announcing to them that they are now free, he informs that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is a blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

River at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.—River nine feet by the pier mark. Weather clear.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 20.—Two incendiary fires last night destroyed a cabinet shop, a carpenter shop and a number of dwellings and barns. A man was detected firing a school-house, but escaped after a sharp pursuit.

Destructive Fire at Rolla, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—All the business portion of the town of Rolla, Missouri, burned last night. The loss is estimated at $200,000. But little assurance.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

HALIFAX, June 20.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived here this morning with two days later news.

The London Times of the 10th has another article deprecating harshness toward the conquered rebels.

The terms of the amnesty proclamation are generally canvassed. The Star pronounces them wise and generous.

The Emperor of France has returned to Paris.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Evening.—Cotton sales to-day, 8,000 bales; the market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull.

LONDON, June 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅜. American Stocks—Illinois Central 75½@75¾; Erie 48½; United States Five-twenties, 67.

JOSEPH SEGAR writes to the Washington Chronicle, in reference to the widely-circulated story, that at the late election in Virginia disloyal men were allowed to vote, and carried the elections. Mr. SEGAR says:

If there has been a disloyal man thus far [illegible]

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

The Gazette vs. the President.

In a recent article we presented what we believe to have been the views that actuated President Jameson in the formation of his policy for the reorganization of civil government in the States lately in rebellion. Those views, as to information received by Congressman Asper, after his interview with the President, were briefly:

1st. That the Governments of the States were not destroyed by acts of secession, or by any proceedings under them.

2d. That the Constitution and laws, in abeyance during the rebellion, were revived and operative the moment the rebellion was suppressed.

3d. That the relations between the States and the Federal Government thereupon were continued as pre-bellum.

4th. That the Administration, in its policy of reorganization, must treat these local Governments as entities, and base its action upon the fact of their existence.

From this view the Gazette dissented. The President's policy, it asserted, denied,

1st. The civil existence of the States in question.

2d. It treated them as territorial domains subject to such conditions as the Executive and Congress may see fit to impose.

It renounced hitherto in this exhortatory and extraordinary conclusion by assuming that if the President by a stroke of the pen, wiped out of existence all the local officers, from Governor to constable, he also struck out the civil organization under which they acted, and with the civil organization the civil which existed in the States before the date of secession. In other words, he could not vacate the office without demolishing the office itself and the Constitution and laws creating it. Adopting logic, truly! The inference from this was obvious, that, having destroyed officers and offices, laws and Constitutions, the States possessed only territorial existence, and were, so all theory and precedent, territories of the United States, awaiting civil organization at the hands of the Federal authorities.

The Gazette would like the Radicals to believe this specious nonsense. It wants to carry water on both shoulders quietly its radical friends and support the Administration. But the difficulty lies in the fact that the radicals can not see through the Gazette's spectacles. They insist that the President recognizes the State Governments, with their old pre-slavery Constitutions, legislatures and Duncanites laws, and sets the civil machinery in motion at the point where it was stopped by the violence of secession.

But interpose the Gazette, how can the President treat the local Governments as still in existence, and, at the same time, use the Executive authority to impose restrictions upon voters, unknown to the State Constitution, and laws themselves? Oh! Ahem! Simply! If the President's action is not consistent with the logic of his reasoning, the Gazette was, of probably accomplish more by parading Andy at Andy Johnson, as the father in matters of political and religious faith, the exasperated Parisians and the raging Dr. Cheever, are doing, than by assailing us with its rhetorical cudgel. If it looks the more to make the issue with him, it needs Andy's aid in keeping thereby its prevent people seeing that such an issue has been made by those whom it follows as a respectful distance.

We agree with the Gazette, that the officers of the local Governments are *functus officio*, by virtue of the President's proclamation. But we claim that they have been put under conditions and laws unknown to the Federal Government. If there has been no change in the constitutions and laws since the relations between the Federal and local Governments were suspended by the act of secession, why did the President refer voters to the constitutions and laws *in force before the date of secession*? Why, indeed, if the constitutions and laws have been struck out of existence, by the mere fact of the act, by which the President declared the local officers, what is the propriety of referring them to that, which has no existence? Why, indeed, if the laws, under which

WANTS--MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED--SITUATIONS.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED--THE TRADES.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

FOR RENT.

FOR SALE--COUNTRY

WANTED--MALE HELP.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

WANTS--HOUSES & ROOMS.

BOARDING.

FOUND.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

HUMPHREY'S Homeopathic Specifics

TRUSSES, &c.

Suspensory Bandages.

OPPOSITE THE HIGH STEEPLE.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ALWIN.

Mad. Swedenborg,

LOST.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Good News to All Who Suffer With Corns, Rooted Nails, &c.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Our Special Dispatches.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The conspiracy trial resumed its session this afternoon, and arguments commenced in behalf of E. D. Spangler, by Mr. Ewing. The latter contended at some length, that there was no evidence showing that Spangler ever saw Booth, except at the theater, or that he was in any way implicated in Booth's plans. During that portion of his argument where reference was made to the contents of Spangler's valise, the rope, writing materials, &c., Spangler joined in laughter with the spectators, at the idea that these articles could in any way be connected with any scheme or conspiracy. Mrs. Surratt was unwell again to-day, and was allowed a position between the court room and the witness room, where ventilation was free.

REBEL SENATOR BURNETT ARRESTED.

The rebel Senator Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, was arrested this afternoon, by order of the Secretary of War. It will be recollected that on yesterday the prisoner took the oath of allegiance, preparatory to making a special application for pardon. It is thought that Burnett's prominence at Richmond in advocacy of the rebellion is the cause of his arrest. He was quite intimate with Breckinridge both here and in Richmond.

DELEGATIONS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Delegations from South Carolina are expected here in a day or two on a mission of reconstruction. There are two candidates for Provisional Governor of the State, one of them being ex-Congressman W. W. Boyce. The latter gentleman however, left here a few days since. The delegation which has just arrived from Charleston are said to favor William Whaley for Governor.

COLORED CELEBRATION PERMITTED.

The statement that the President refused to allow the colored people here to celebrate the 4th of July in the public grounds is untrue, as it appears that he personally granted permission for such a gathering.

DICK TURNER RECAPTURED.

A letter from Richmond announces the recapture of the notorious Dick Turner, who escaped from Libby Prison about one month since. He was caught at his own house in Richmond.

REBEL PRISONERS RELEASED.

All of the rebel prisoners but nine thousand have been released from Point Lookout [illegible] taking the oath of allegiance.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

FROM COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, June 20.

MILITARY.

Governor Brough has received information from the War Department that all members of the Veteran Reserve Corps whose term of enlistment expires prior to October 1 will be immediately discharged.

Pay Agent Williams to-day certified into the State Treasury $125,706, allotment money, collected from the 195th Regiment.

The following resignations of officers of Ohio regiments were received to-day:

Second Lieutenant B. G. Merrill, 187th Infantry; Captain J. A. Stevenson, 2d Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenants Otto Marciotze and Josiah Mower, 1st Light Artillery.

The following officers have been honorably discharged: Second Lieutenant C. H. Sowers, 123d Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel David Thompson, 82d Infantry; Captain Franklin J. Tedford, 74th Infantry.

The War Department has approved the sentence of the General Court-martial in the case of private Charles Bowman, alias James Murphy, 3d Infantry, and he is ordered to be imprisoned, at hard labor, for two years in Sing Sing Prison, New York.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Large accessions of delegations to the Convention are continually arriving, and the gathering to-morrow promises to be more fully attended than any former Delegate Convention held in this city. Some few new names are mentioned in connection with the different offices, but interest centers principally on the candidates mentioned in my last night's dispatch.

The resolutions concerning platform will all be referred, without discussion, to Committee on Resolutions, from whom a report is expected that will harmonize all upon the common platform of principles heretofore offered by the Union Conventions.

The military delegates had a meeting at the City Hall this afternoon, to concentrate their forces for action in the Convention, but without accomplishing any thing, and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

As the delegates come from all parts of the State it is further demonstrated that Governor Brough, if he had been a candidate, would have been nominated by a large majority on the first ballot.

General William H. Woods is strongly supported to-night for the Presidency of the Convention to-morrow.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman arrived here to-night, and was serenaded by the band belonging to the 14th U. S. C. I. He responded handsomely, but without discussing political topics.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

DICK TURNER RECAPTURED.

THE ARMY TO BE REDUCED TO 100,000 MEN.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER

Transport Kentucky Sunk on Red River.

900 PAROLED REBEL SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Additional from Europe.

Talk About Kirby Smith's Surrender.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE READY.

French Debates About American Affairs.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Letter of Thanks from the President

GOLD CLOSES AT 140 5-8.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rebel Prisoners Don't Want to Get Out.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Post says that there are now at Battery Barracks, about 2,500 rebel prisoners, most of whom show no desire to go South, but are contented with the rations, &c., given them. A number are to be sent South to-day. There are about 1,000 on Hart Island.

This morning the 21st Connecticut, just arrived, were drawn up in line ready to march through Broadway, when some 500 rebels, from Hart Island, entered the gate and, filing in front of them, went into the Barracks in the rear of the regiment. No insult or epithet passed between the men, who had so recently been deadly enemies.

Arrival of a Delegation from South Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamship Alhambra, from Charleston, 18th, has arrived. Among her passengers are Wm. Laidler, formerly agent of the Associated Press, and now editor of the Courier, and twelve persons, comprising a committee from South Carolina, to wait upon the President, relative to reconstruction, &c. The following comprise the committee: Hon. E. Frost, Chairman; Hon. J. E. Holmes, J. G. Crafts, W. J. Grier, Wm. Whaley, J. W. Taylor, A. F. Rowenel, Dr. J. P. Mitchell, F. R. Richards, J. M. Yates, J. H. Steinmyer, W. H. Gilliland.

North Carolina News.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Newbern dates to the 18th are received. The immense supply of rebel hospital stores, collected at Charlotte, have been received there. It took two weeks to inventory them.

Governor Holden thinks the enrollment of loyal voters can be completed so as to have a State Convention election take place by the middle of August.

The Raleigh Progress says there is a great rush of secessionists to that place to solicit pardon. They come from all parts of the State.

General Schofield and staff have gone to Raleigh to establish his headquarters as commander of the department.

Rebel Civil Officers Suing for Pardon—Card from Governor Hahn, of La.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Post's special says nearly all the rebel civil officers are suing for pardon. About sixty civilians have been pardoned by the President.

Governor Hahn has published a card in which he declares that the Legislature of Louisiana adopted the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, the reports to the contrary being untrue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Journalist Appointed Consul—The Army to be Reduced to 100,000 Men—Mrs. Surratt Ill.

[Special to New York Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Charles A. Page, a newspaper correspondent, has been appointed United States Consul to Hirzel, Switzerland.

It is confidently expected that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by New Years.

President Johnson is known to favor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress.

Mr. Seward has been warmly congratulated for his foreign policy, since the publication of his official announcement of the withdrawal of belligerent rights by France and England from the defunct confederacy.

Mrs. Surratt is seriously ill this morning.

Health of the Seward Family.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Yesterday's Washington Chronicle says that Secretary Seward is slowly, but surely, regaining his strength. He is able to attend to his official duties. Frederick Seward is also improving. We are pleased to state that it is the opinion of Dr. Wilson, that he will be able to enjoy a ride out in about a week. We regret to state that Mrs. Secretary Seward is quite ill with intermittent fever. Surgeon General Barnes is attending her.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Sinking of the Transport Kentucky—900 Paroled Rebel Troops Lost—New Orleans Commercial.

CAIRO, June 20.—The steamer Lady Gay, from New Orleans, the 15th, brings 900 of Marmaduke's men, en route home.

The transport Kentucky, with 1,200 paroled rebel troops, struck a snag twelve miles below Shreveport, on the 9th, and sunk in three minutes. Over 200 lives were lost.

Large receipts of Cotton are reaching New Orleans from the Red River; but a small amount on the market. Fair Louisiana Sugar 12½c; Cuba 13c.

Address from a Southern Methodist Bishop—Mobile Items.

CAIRO, June 20.—A dispatch from Mobile says that Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has issued an address, in which he counsels submission and peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things. General Buckner addresses the soldiers to the same import.

It is reported that Andrews will be superseded in command of Mobile by General Kilby Smith.

The Red River Disaster—Steamer Orizaba Sunk in Galveston Bay.

CAIRO, June 20.—Additional particulars of the Red River disaster cast the blame upon the officers of the transport, for not running the boat ashore. Had this been done, it is believed that no lives would have been lost.

The new steamer Orizaba recently sunk in Galveston Bay. Part of the machinery was saved, but the hull is a total loss.

Bishop [illegible], of Texas, in a pastoral letter, instructs [illegible] clergy of the Episcopal Church to return to the liturgy as it was before the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dick Turner Recaptured.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Richmond papers of Monday say that Dick Turner, late of Libby Prison, was recaptured, on Sunday, and is now in a cell of the Libby.

Prison Recreations of Alex. H. Stephens.

BOSTON, June 20.—A soldier, acting as one of the guards over Alex. H. Stephens, at Fort Warren, informs the Traveller that the late vice-president of the confederate states spends much of his time in writing, and has already prepared rolls of manuscript enough to give a complete history of the rebellion. He also reads considerably, and each morning spends some time in singing hymns, which he does with a good voice, and much feeling and spirit. He maintains a proud and haughty air, and stands upon his dignity, manifesting no desire whatever to converse with any one while taking his daily walks upon the ramparts. He does, however, occasionally express his dislike for Jefferson Davis, and, for that matter, so does post-master general Reagan, who is kept in an adjoining cell.

Funeral of the Joyce Children.

BOSTON, June 20.—The funeral of the two murdered children took place this morning, in the Church of the Unity, Newton Place. Mrs. Joyce, the mother, was present, disproving the report of yesterday, that she had become insane.

Letter of Thanks from President Johnson.

BOSTON, June 20.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was read in Council to-day:

WASHINGTON, June 19.

To Governor W. A. Buckingham, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches of Boston:

I received, with profound thanks, the dispatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me, I feel the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and the assistance of the great Ruler of the universe.

These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly, and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us labor to that end, and the mission upon which the people have been sent among the nations of the world will be accomplished.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Released from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, June 20.—Twenty-seven prisoners, who were captured on blockade-runners, were released from Fort Warren this morning, after taking the oath of allegiance.

The Indian Expedition in Nebraska.

JULESBURG, NEBRASKA, June 18.—The expedition against the Indians is rapidly progressing. Part of the command is already *en route* for Fort Laramie. General Connor, with the remaining troops of the expedition, starts for Powder River, *via* Laramie, in a few days.

Supplies are arriving from Missouri River, and are being pushed forward rapidly. A sufficient number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail-route. 1,000 cavalry arrived at Omaha to-day, and will join the expedition at Powder River.

FROM EUROPE.

Additional by the Asia.

China dates of May 7, state that the American ministers at Pekin and Japan, are returning home. Cause not stated.

The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was received with satisfaction, it being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war.

The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the surrender of the last confederate General, says: By this event the Federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande.

The same paper denounces what it terms the blood-thirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid proscription he threatens to carry out, when lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough, with failure, ruin, and exile.

The proclamation of President Johnson, removing the restrictions on trade with the South is published in the official Gazette.

The House of Commons has resumed business. No business of importance was transacted on the 8th inst.

An accident was reported on the Great Western Railway by the last steamer, and it has been followed by another equally serious to an express train on the South-eastern Road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst. Ten persons were killed and twenty wounded. Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped injury.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th after a protracted illness.

W. H. Russell goes out in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The work will be illustrated by Mr. Robert Dudley, and published by Day & Son, of London. Cyrus W. Field had returned to London, after visiting Valencia, to arrange for the laying of the shore-end of the cable. Mr. Cundy is a passenger on board the Asia, en route for Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to get all ready at that point for the laying of the cable.

An official diplomatic correspondence between England and America is published, relative to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It ends by Mr. Seward cheerfully according to the British Consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States Consuls in the British dominions.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 8th, writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of His Majesty that war would be declared with the United States, now that the war of the latter is over.

The French Government has, therefore, given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France. France will not allow any power to attack it; that fillibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot, without loss of time, or mercy. The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire, at this time, to be on bad terms with this country, and will, no doubt, act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct as I have mentioned, but is substantially.

On the 8th instant, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre made a speech strongly condemning the Mexican expedition. He maintained that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with America.

M. D'Estaing demonstrated, in reply, that the position of Maximilian was in no way precarious, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Mexico. The effective force of the expeditionary corps, he said, did not exceed twenty-six thousand men. Relative to the conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln just before his melancholy death, to show that they were not hostile. He said these expressions had become a political testament that will be carried out in good faith by those whom President Lincoln no longer governs, but whom his memory inspires. "The United States," continued the speaker, "now only think of consoling the widows and orphans of their civil war, and do not contemplate the shedding of more blood on their frontiers."

The debate on the American question was further continued by the Legislature on the 9th, but nothing new was developed. Mr. Rouher defended the Government.

The Empress Eugenie had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperor, in reply to the Imperial letter recalling Count Mercier from Washington.

The text of a dispatch dated May 22, addressed to Mr. Bigelow, American Minister by the State department at Washington, is published. It reverts to the old friendship existing between the two nations; a friendship, says the Minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

The Pall Mall Gazette learns that several members of the French opposition are about to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the first act of the French Republic was, in 1848, to abolish capital punishment for political offenses, and suggesting to the Government of the United States the application of this principle with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Toulon on the 9th. Before quitting Algiers, he issued a proclamation to the French army of Africa, thanking them for their labors, and extolling them for their soldierly actions.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase, of cash on hand, of three and a half millions of francs.

The resignation, by Prince Napoleon, of the Vice-Presidency of the Council and Presidency of the Exhibition Commission, is accepted.

The Empress has issued a decree, declaring that all the warnings given to French journals are null and void.

Bourse closed heavy, on the 8th, at 67f 45c for the rentes.

In the Chamber of Deputies, attention had been directed to the rumors of an impending duel between Herr Von Bismark and Deputy Virchow, from offensive expressions used by the latter during a recent debate. The duel is generally deprecated, and a warm debate took place, during which the Minister of War declared that the affair must be left in Bismark's hands, as, when imputations were made upon a man's honor, no power was competent to declare satisfaction had been given.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mails from Table Bay to May 6, are received.

The war excitement along the frontiers had proved to be in consequence of a false alarm. There was, nevertheless, much uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the Government policy on native affairs.

CHINA.—SHANGHAI, May 7.—The American Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning home. Cause not stated.

Prince Kung is reinstated in the Presidency of the Chinese Foreign Board.

Tea is declining. Silk inactive.

The regular weekly Cotton market was received per Hibernian at Farther Point. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Flour dull. Wheat inactive, with downward tendency; Red Western 8s 4d@8s 10d; White 8s 10d@9s 3d, per cental. Corn steady; mixed 28s@28s 6d per quarter. Provisions—Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report Beef quiet and steady; Pork heavy and declined 2s 6d per bbl; Bacon easier; Lard dull and partially declined 1s.

Sugar, quiet; Coffee, firm; Rice, no sales.

Petroleum—Boult & Brandon report the market firmer, with an advance of 2d; refined, 2s 3d@2s 4d.

LONDON—Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs dull: Sugar, dull and easier; Coffee has an upward tendency; Petroleum, nominal at £18@19 for crude.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening—Cotton—Sales of 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs, dull. The weather has been favorable for crops. Provisions dull.

LONDON, June 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 90⅛@90¼, for Money. American Securities—United States Five-twenties, 67; Illinois Central, 75½@75¾; Erie, 48½.

PARIS—Bourse closed at 67f 45c for Rentes.

The Times of to-day has an editorial in which it deprecates harsh measures on the part of the American Government against fallen and conquered rebels. It contends that both justice and expediency should dictate a generous policy. It says:

"We have always regarded the Americans as a generous and placable people; impatient, indeed, at opposition, and ready to enter into quarrels on slight grounds, but ready, also, to [illegible] no longer. We fear, in the present proceedings, that the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the policy of degrading and prescribing their fallen antagonists, on which the present Government seems, unhappily, to have entered."

THE MARKETS.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—COTTON—The market is heavy and lower, with sales at [illegible] for middling Uplands.

FLOUR—The market opened dull and heavy, and 10@20c lower, with sales at $6 10@6 20 for extra State and Western; $6 70@6 85 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $4 90@8 30 for trade brands, the market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside prices.

WHISKY—The market is dull, with sales at $2 02 @2 03 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is dull, and closes 3@5c lower, with sales of choice No. 1 Amber Milwaukie at $1 41, an extreme; choice Amber Michigan, $1 60, and White Michigan at $2 05. Rye—Quiet. Barley—The market is quiet. Corn—The market is dull and 1@2c lower, with sales at 80@85c for mixed Western; 84@87c for kiln-dried, and 76c for heated mixed Western. Oats—Are dull, and 3@4c lower, with sales at 74@75c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is quiet and firm. Sugar—The market is quiet. Sales of Cuba Muscovado at 10½c; Havana, 13¼@16½c. Molasses—Dull.

WOOL—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Sales at 35c for crude; 52@53c for refined, in bond, and 72c for refined, free.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market opened decidedly lower, with sales at $26 62½@27 00 for new mess, closing at $26 00 cash; $25 50@25 00 for 1863-4 do, cash; $18 00@19 00 for prime, and $19 00@20 25 for prime mess. Beef—Dull. Sales at $10@16 for plain mess, and $13 @16 for extra mess. Beef Hams—Firm. Sales at $25 50@27 50. Cut Meats—Firm. Sales at 11@13½c for Shoulders, and 15@17½c for Hams. Lard—The market is dull and lower, with sales at 16½@18c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 20@30c for Ohio, and 22@32c for State.

CHEESE—Is quiet, with sales at 10@15c for common to prime.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—MONEY—The market is easy at 4@5 per cent, for Call Loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—The market is dull and lower. The rates are 109¾@110 for Gold and first-class Bankers' Bills.

GOLD—The market is heavy and lower, opening at 139, declining to 137¾, and closing at 139½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without decided change. United States Seven-thirty Treasury-notes, 99¾; United States Fives, Ten-forties, Coupons, 96¼; United States Sixes, Five-twenties, Coupons, 103; United States Sixes, of 1881, Coupons, 110.

RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.—Stocks are steady; Illinois Central Scrip, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 64½; Chicago and North-western, 24; Chicago and Rock Island, 90¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 94½; Erie, 73; Hudson River, 107¾; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Southern, 61¾; Chicago and North-western, Preferred, 55¾; New York Central, 91½; Mariposa, 12½; Canton, 37½.

New York Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, $17 00@17 50; fair to good, $16 00@17 00; common, $15 00@16 00; inferior, $12 00@15 00, per head.

COWS AND CALVES—Per head: First quality, $85 @100; ordinary, $60@75; common, $50@60; inferior, $40@50.

VEAL CALVES—Per lb: First quality, 10@10½c; ordinary, 9@10c; common, 8@9c; inferior, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Per head; extra, $8 00@9 00; prime, $7@7 50; ordinary, $6 00@7 00; common, $5 00@6 00; inferior, $4 00@5 00.

SWINE—Per lb: Heavy corn-fed, 9¼@9¾c; light and medium, 9¼@9½c; still-fed, 9@9¼c.

The market for Beef Cattle ruled firmer under an improved demand, and prices are fully ½c higher. Receipts were smaller, and Cattle went off pretty freely at the advance. The Cattle were mostly ordinary to good, with but few really prime Cattle offering. The extreme range was from 13c to 17½c; but few sold above 17c, and but few below 14c. The average was about 16½c. A good many Cattle were taken by graziers before they arrived in the yards; but for this there would have been a large supply of poor Cattle on sale, which would have caused a decline.

RECEIPTS—The total receipts of all Stocks at all the yards, for this week and last were as follows:

Beeves, 4,876; Cows, 100; Veal Calves, 2,801; Sheep and Lambs, 12,623; Swine, 10,920.

Total last week—5,100 Beeves; 108 Cows; 3,962 Veal Calves; 9,263 Sheep and Lambs; and 13,760 Swine.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Gold market is weak. The diminished demand for export produces a dullness, and operators are generally selling. At noon the price touched 137¾. We hear intimations that, yesterday and to-day, some important lots were bought up to produce a scarcity, preparatory to a rise. Should the rate of Foreign Exchange increase, there will probably be another movement for a rise.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, June 20.—FLOUR—The market is more active.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is heavy, with sales of No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 20; all other grades are neglected and nominal. Corn—Is dull and nominal. Sales at 64@66c for No. 1 mixed. Oats—Sales at 53@57c, closing with offers to arrive at 58 @50c bid. Barley and Rye—Nominal.

WHISKY—Is held at $2 03@2 04.

Gallagher's Evening Board.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Stocks closed, on the call at Gallagher's Board to-night, at the following rates:

Gold, 141; New York Central, 92¾; Erie 75¾; Hudson River, 108¾; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Southern, 63; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 64¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Chicago and North-western, 25; Chicago and North-western, Preferred, 56¾; Cumberland, 40¾.

Gold and Stocks were active and strong on call. Gold, at close of the report, 140⅝.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 20.—FLOUR—The market is unchanged, with sales at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Red Winter; $8 75 for White, and $9 50 for double-extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, with a downward tendency. Corn—Quiet. Rye—Dull.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. Flour, 36@37c; Wheat 9c; Corn 7¼c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, — bbls; Wheat, 186,000 bush; Oats, 5,000 bush; Peas, 5,700 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, — bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bushels.

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD.—307 bbls. Flour.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 20.—FLOUR—The market is dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is dull, and declined 2c, with sales at $1 12@1 13 for No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2. Corn—The market is dull and declined 2c. Sales at 54@54½c, for No. 1, and 53½@54½c for No. 2. Oats—Dull and declined 1c, with sales at 45½@46c.

HIGHWINES—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Firm. Corn, 6c to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; Wheat, 43,000 bush; Corn, 163,000 bush; Oats, 127,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 56,000 bush; Corn, 92,000 bush.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The following quotations are the prices bid for Mining Stocks, in Boston, to-day: Central, no bid; Copper Falls, 19; Franklin, 25; Hancock, 8; Huron, no bid; Isle Royale, 12; Minnesota, 12; Quincy 30; Rockland, 4.

Buffalo Freight Rates

BUFFALO, June 20.—CANAL FREIGHTS—Are dull to New York. Wheat, 13½c. Corn, 11½c. Oats, 7½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—For the last 24 hours: Flour, 14,790 bbls; Wheat, 737,000 bush; Corn, 59,493 bush; Oats, 9,000 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—For the past 24 hours: Flour, 139 bbls; Wheat, 72,300 bush; Corn, 39,300 bush; Oats, 3,638 bush; Barley, 4,480 bush.

Closing Rates of Gold.

NEW YORK, June 19—10 P. M.—Gold closed at the call, at Gallagher's Evening Stock Exchange, at 140⅝.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 20.—FLOUR—The market is dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is less active, and 2@3c lower, with sales at $1 60¼ for White Michigan; $1 43½@1 44 for Amber Michigan; and $1 40½ for No. 1 Red Wabash. Corn—The market is steady. Sales at 62½c for No. 1 mixed. Oats—Quiet at 53c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Firm at 3½c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 6½c to Oswego.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—FLOUR—The market is heavy and declining. Sales of Ohio extra at $7 75, and 604 bbls Howard street superfine at $7 75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull. Red declined 10@15c. Corn—Firm. Sales of White at $1 [illegible]; Yellow dull at 91c.

WHISKY—Dull. Sales at $2 10.

PROVISIONS—Firm and advancing.

SUGAR—Dull.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—FLOUR—The market is very dull and prices unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is declining, with sales of Red at $1 70@1 80, and White at $2 00@2 20. Corn—Quiet. Sales of 1,400 bush Yellow at 98c. Oats—Sales at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Firm. Pork—Firm.

COTTON—Firm. Sales of middling at 41c.

WHISKY—Dull, with sales at $2 05@2 06.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. The demand is chiefly for refined, free. Sales at 71@73c; do, in bond, is held at 51@53c; buyers demand a reduction in crude, but it is held at 31@34c.

POSTSCRIPT.

3 A. M., June 21.

[Special to Western Press.]

FROM NEW YORK.

Spirit of the Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Stock market continues dull. The decline in Gold has broken the confidence of the speculators for a rise, and buyers have suddenly become sellers. There is a general fall in prices. Yesterday and to day the Bulls have realized freely, but there is a general impression that the depression will be only temporary. This morning there was a decline, but during the middle, and at the close of the day, there was a rally, but without much animation. Governments were less active and somewhat lower; State Stocks and Railroad Bonds are dull, and weak. The whole market appears to be in a temporary decline.

The Gold market continues to be affected by the firmness of the Five-twenties on the other side, and the agitation of the Cotton question. Money remains easy at 5 per cent.

Petroleum Stocks are firmer, with good sales, at the following prices: Buchanan Farm, 90; Cherry Run, 40; Excelsior, 340; Oceanic, 165; Webster, 175; Lamb Farms, 1,285; Tack, 60; Heydrick, 170; Brooklyn, 1½; Fulton, 325; Pit-hole Creek, 1,000; Terragenta, 200; Highgate, 61; Manhattan, 35; Phillips, 125; Hynd Farm, 185.

Petroleum is firm, with holders unwilling to sell. Crude, 36c; refined, in bond, 52@53c; refined, free, 72c.

Sympathy for John Mitchell—The French Tobacco in Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Times says: Invitations are out for a meeting at Maison Doree, to take measures looking to the release of John Mitchell, late editor of the Daily News.

The Richmond Republic, of Saturday says: At the time of the great conflagration, on the 3d of April, three of the warehouses in this city were filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government. One warehouse was destroyed by fire, but the other two, containing about 1,100 hhds, escaped uninjured. Monsieur Paul, French Consul has been shipping this tobacco for France. During the present week [illegible]

Washington Items.

The World's Washington special says: A general order has been issued, deciding that soldiers who have violated their contracts with the Government, by committing the crime of desertion during the time for which they had enlisted or were drafted, have no claim either to the pay which had accrued at the time of their desertion, or to any payment of bounty, and any payments hereafter made in conflict with this decision will be disallowed by the Treasury.

Now that Sherman's army has all gone, the work of transporting the Army of the Potomac has already commenced. 15,000 men have gone, and about 10,000 more are remaining here to be mustered out.

Important orders were issued to-day, directing that no bounties be paid for any enlistments after the 1st of July. This applies more especially to the regular army.

The voluminous document in which Alexander H. Stephens asks for pardon, has been referred from the Attorney General's office to Secretary Seward, who has it under advisement, for report to the President.

The Herald's Washington special says, the friends of the late President Lincoln, will be gratified to know that his estate was left in a much better condition than many persons were led to believe. It appears now that he had about $75,000 accumulated, which he invested in Government securities. Besides this it is believed that each of his surviving sons is handsomely provided for.

The General Land-office has just transmitted to the Governor of Wisconsin, certified transcripts, vesting the title in that State to 25,743 acres, to aid in the construction of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad and branch.

Affairs in Florida.

The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Florida, thinks there are but few persons in the State, of any class, who are not exceedingly anxious that peace should continue. The Emancipation Proclamation has been promptly and almost universally acquiesced in. The present crop will not materially suffer in consequence of emancipation.

Severe flogging with whip and paddle has not entirely disappeared. A few instances of shooting, and other acts of violence, have occurred, and may yet occur. Nine-tenths of the ex-slaves are on plantations, working for wages, and will be paid by receiving part of the crop.

Suffering in South-western Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The World's correspondent, writing from Danville and Greensboro, says the people are utterly destitute and idle. In the country the negroes are doing some work, but the masters are afraid of the negroes, and frequently call for troops to protect them, though not a single case of violence on the part of the freedmen has been reported. Many of the late masters are guilty of excessive cruelty toward the negroes.

The freedmen are generally disposed to work.

The issuing of rations to destitute whites has been generally discontinued, as it was found to encourage them in idleness, beside opening the door for extensive frauds.

There is no money in the country, except in a few cases, and goods taken there by Northern dealers can not be sold. Women are wearing homespun garments, and men are dressed in confederate gray, owing to their inability to procure any thing else. The seventy thousand dollars in specie, recently discovered at Charlotte, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Seven-thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The subscriptions to-day to the National Seven-thirty Loan, in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to $2,117,400. From Third National Bank, St. Louis, $200,000; Third National Bank, St. Louis, $50,000; Third National Bank, Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank, Boston, $10,000; First National Bank, Wheeling, West Virginia, $100,000; Ninth National Bank, New York, $100,000; First National Bank, Desmoines, Iowa, $60,000; First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass., $50,000; Second National Bank, Providence, Rhode Island, $75,000; Union National Bank, Chicago, $100,000; N. Holmes, Pittsburgh, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Washington, $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100, by workingmen and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 1,457.

Obtained Pardon.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In addition to those mentioned in last night's telegram, the following-named persons have applied for and obtained the President's pardon under his proclamation of the 29th of May: A. D. Coffee, J. H. Witherspoon, and J. T. Jones, of Lauderdale County, Tennessee; C. W. Dunnington, Richmond; Wm. B. Reese, Knox County, Tennessee; A. G. Hawes, Owensboro, Kentucky.

The Mr. Dunnington mentioned above was Superintendent of the Capitol Police at the time Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated, and when there were apprehensions of a gunpowder-plot to blow up that building.

John Heart, Superintendent of the Public Printing, under President Buchanan, is among the returning rebels who have taken the oath of allegiance.

Additional from Washington.

To-day the Patent Office issued 160 patents, the largest number ever known prior to this year. The largest number in any one week was ninety-eight, in 1860, and up to this time during this year, the average has been 117 per week.

The rebel Senator H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, who took the oath of allegiance here yesterday, was arrested at Willard's Hotel this morning, by order of the Secretary of War.

The Star says a statement has been going the rounds of the papers that on Saturday last the colored people of Washington asked permission of President Johnson to celebrate Fourth of July on the grounds attached to the White House, which request the President refused to grant, because he considered the grounds public property, of which he was merely the custodian.

We have authority for stating that the Rev. Dr. Garnett, of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian colored congregation, made application, in writing, to the President, to allow the members of his church to celebrate the coming Fourth on grounds adjoining the White House, which request was granted, the President returning the application to Dr. Garnett, with a favorable indorsement.

Firemen's Riot at Flushing, New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—During the Firemen's celebration at Flushing, Long Island, this afternoon, a difficulty occurred in which the members of various rival companies joined. Stones, clubs, bowie-knives and revolvers were freely used.

France and the Mexican Question—M. Thiers Urges the Abandonment of Mexico.

Jeff. Davis' Counsel.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LITTLE MIAMI.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Morning Express	6:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Mail and Accommodation	9:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Columbus Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	11:30 A. M.
Night Express	10:30 P. M.	10:06 A. M.
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.		
Morning Express	9:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Night Express	10:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.		
Mail and Express	6:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Accommodation	3:30 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.		
Toledo and Detroit	7:00 A. M.	9:45 P. M.
Dayton and Sandusky	7:00 A. M.	5:50 P. M.
Indianapolis and Chicago	7:00 A. M.	9:45 P. M.
Dayton Express	9:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Dayton Accommodation	3:10 P. M.	7:45 A. M.
Indianapolis, Cambridge City, and Dayton	3:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Toledo, Detroit and Huntsville	5:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Hamilton Accommodation	7:00 P. M.	6:45 A. M.
Richmond and Chicago	7:00 P. M.	11:25 A. M.
Dayton Express	10:40 P. M.	7:05 A. M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI.		
Chicago and St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Springfield and St. Joe Express	1:00 P. M.	5:07 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Express	4:00 P. M.	2:00 A. M.
Lawrenceburg and Harrison Accommodation	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Harrison Accommodation	10:15 A. M.	2:40 P. M.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.		
St. Louis, Cairo and Louisville	6:30 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
Seymour Accommodation	3:45 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
Louisville, St. Louis and Cairo Express	5:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE ROAD.		
Mail	9:00 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Caboose Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON ROAD.		
Morning Express	6:30 A. M.	10:55 A. M.
Evening Express	1:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Monetary and Commercial.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 20.

A further decline took place in Gold to-day in New York, and the market was irregular, rates changing continually. The dispatches reported it opening at 39c premium, declining to 37⅝c, and the latest intelligence received up to the time of closing our report, quoted it 38⅛c. There is a material falling off on the export demand, which is thought to be the chief cause of the decline. In our market, there was but a moderate business done. The bankers paid 38@39c premium early in the day, but, at the close, they were not inclined to bid above 37c, and some reduced their rate to 36c, but holders generally are unwilling to accept these rates. There was a fair inquiry from outside parties, and sales were made over the counter in the morning, at 40@41c premium, but purchases could have been made in the afternoon at 38½@39c. The downward tendency has, however, checked the demand. The rates for Silver have also been lowered, and 26@28c premium are now the prevailing buying figures, though the offerings are light, and but a limited business was done. The nominal selling figures are 28@30c, but there is no demand, the purchases being either laid away in the vaults, or forwarded to other points.

An improved demand for Money was experienced by some of the banks, but the supply of Currency is ample, and the discount market is working easy, the banks taking all the approved Paper offered. Rates of interest in the open market are 7@8 per cent. for first-class signatures, and 9@10 for good business Paper. The receipts of Currency from the interior are increasing, and balances steadily accumulating.

Railway Stocks were dull and lower in New York to-day. Government Securities were also easier. The Five-twenties are bought by the bankers at 103¼@103, and small sales were made over the counter at 103½. There are very few Ten-forties offered, and the demand from outside parties is quite light. They are quoted 95½@96 buying, and 96¼@96¾ selling. The demand for the new series of the Seven-thirty Treasury Notes is increasing, the subscriptions to-day footing up about $300,000, of which amount $160,000 was reported by the Third National Bank. Vouchers remain about as reported in our last. For January dates, of city, 97½ was offered, but March and April issues could not be sold at better than 97½; holders, however, are still using them as collaterals in negotiating loans, preferring this course to selling at the above quotations.

A good demand for Exchange is still reported by most of the banks, and with only moderate receipts, the market is still working rather close, and rates are firm at 50@75c premium per $1,000 buying, and 1-10c premium selling.

QUOTATIONS.

	Buying.	Selling.
N. Y. Exchange	50@75c.	1-10c. prem.
Philadelphia	50@75c.	1-10c. prem.
Boston	50@75c.	1-10c. prem.
Baltimore	1-10 dis.	par.
Gold	36@37c prem.	38@39c prem.
Silver	26@28c prem.	28@30c prem.
Vouchers, city	2@3c dis.	
Vouchers country	1@15c dis.	
Certificates	½c dis.	par.

SALES AT THE CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE

40	United L. F. & M., R. W.	26
100	New York Central, S. 30	90½
100	Erie, B. 5	76
100	" S. 30	72½
100	" S. 30	72
200	Fort Wayne, S. 30	93½
50	" S. 30	94
1,000	Indiana, R. W.	100⅝
20,000	Five-twenties, old, R. W.	103½
600	Ten-forties, small, R. W.	96
300	" " R. W.	95
1,500	Gold, C.	136½
6,000	" S. 6	138
5,000	" S. 5	136
15,000	" in New York, S. 15	137
5,000	" S. 10	137¼
5,000	" C.	136½
5,000	" S. 20	137½

The advices from the East, in regard to most articles of Produce, were discouraging, but this did not have much influence on our market, from the fact that prices have, for nearly all articles, for some time past, been relatively higher than the quotations at the seaboard, and but little attention has been paid to the advices from the East.

The market for Flour has not undergone any change since our last. The demand is still quite light, and confined to the higher grades, which are being bought sparingly by the local dealers at, prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 75, for trade brands of extra, and $7@7 75 for family. Low grades of extra are still offered at $5 75@6. Good country brands of superfine, fresh ground, and made entirely from original stock, are in light supply, and held firmly at $5 50@5 60; but city superfine, made partially from regrinding, is offered at $5 25, without attracting the attention of buyers.

The demand for Red Wheat was limited, and concessions were made, but without leading to much business. Prime samples are now offered at $1 40, but still lower prices would have to be accepted to effect sales to any extent. The best grades of White are in light supply, and holders still ask $1 60@1 65 for Ohio and Indiana, and $1 65@1 70 for prime to choice Kentucky, but the demand is light, and sales could not be effected except at a material decline. The lower grades of both Red and White, which constitute the bulk of the offerings, are dull and almost unsalable.

The demand for Corn continues light, and aside from the few sales making to the retailers, there is nothing doing. Ear is selling in small quantities at 63@65c, but these figures could not be obtained for round lots. No demand for shelled. That which has been claimed as prime, in our market, for some time past, can be bought at 60c. There is no strictly sound Corn arriving.

There is a fair demand for Oats at 57@58c in bulk and elevator, but the receipts continue light, and holders are contending for a further advance, 58@59c being the figures now asked.

A continued dull market for Rye, and prime samples were offered at 76c, without buyers. The offerings are considerably in excess of the demand, and it is doubtful if sales could be made to any extent at 75c.

There is nothing doing in Barley, and it is useless for us to attempt giving quotations, and we omit them.

Cotton remains dull, though we have no change to notice in prices, and continue to quote as the asking figures, 33@34c for middling, 30@31c for low middling, and 25@27c for ordinary.

Linseed Oil is in good request at $1. Small lots are being sold from store at $1 03@1 05. Lard Oil is in fair demand at $1 60@1 65 for No. 1 and extra. Refined Petroleum is held at 68@70c. Flaxseed is in demand at $1 60.

There is a fair local demand for the best grades of Butter, and, the receipts being only moderate, full prices are realized. We quote prime to choice Central Ohio 20@22c, and qualities below prime 10@18c. Very little Western Reserve arriving, as it commands higher prices East, which has turned shipments in that direction.

Cheese meets with a fair demand at 17@18c.

Groceries are in fair demand from the jobbing trade, at 12@13c for raw Sugar, 20c for hard refined, 30@33c for fair to choice Rio [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

Dr. Seelye's

LIQUID

Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh Remedy.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

SINGLE BOTTLE WILL LAST A MONTH —to be used three times a day.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterward thick and adhesive, may ensue.

As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that the disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many catarrhal symptoms. Write for our pamphlet describing fully all symptoms; it will be sent FREE to any address.

We are daily receiving letters from soldiers in the army, and others in all parts of the Union, and also numerous testimonials from those using it, bearing evidence of its infallible merits.

Call for SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY, and take no other. If not sold by druggists in your vicinity, you can inclose the money in a letter to us, and we will send the medicine by express.

Price, $2 per Bottle. Sold by F. E. SUIRE & Co.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Seelye's Bronchial Syrup,

An unfailing remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in Throat, Croup.

This Syrup is especially beneficial in affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, caused by Catarrh, greatly assisting in its permanent cure when used in connection with the remedy. If taken in time, it never fails to cure the severest cases of Croup.

Being agreeable to the taste, safe for children, speedy in its effects, giving strength to the voice and lungs, it will soon find its way into every family in the land. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by F. E. SUIRE & Co.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, O.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists, and at retail by DRUGGISTS EVERY-WHERE. fe24-1y-MWAF

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD
—BUT—
ROBACKS are BETTER.

Stomach Bitters.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglass-full before each meal will remove Indigestion and all Liver Disease.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are better than all Pills, Powders, and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetiser they have no equal.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier, and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street. mh15-dAWtf

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S

Golden Periodical Pills,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE IN CORRECTING IRREGULARITIES, [illegible] Monthly Turns, [illegible] successful as a preventive, and [illegible] and always [illegible] CERTAIN REMEDY for Suppression and Painful [illegible] Whites, &c., in either single or married [illegible]. ONE BOX IS SUFFICIENT to [illegible] the "rosy color of health" to the cheek of [illegible].

Price, $1 00 per box; six boxes for $5 00. [illegible] Druggists throughout the United States; in Cincinnati, wholesale and retail, by JOHN D. PARK, cor. Fourth and Walnut; BURDSAL & BRO., No. 1 Main street; GARRET & LANGENBECK, Broadway and Pearl, and R. MACREADY & CO., Columbia and Walnut. The above Agents will supply dealers with Show Cards, Circulars, &c. NONE GENUINE unless the box is signed S. D. HOWE. [illegible]

The Great New England Remedy.

[illegible]